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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	ANYA DAS		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	25997
Center	ORN	Date	17·6·18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

Cave architecture of India is a marvellous exemplification of Indian culture.

→ It enlightens us with information on customs —

- The wooden carving has been depicted. eg- Lomus Rishi Cave
- Auspicious symbols like Elephants shown eg- Lomus Rishi Cave
- Religious beliefs shown. eg- Jain paintings in Sittanavasal
- Daily life of people shown eg- Ajanta paintings

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Structural engineering of the caves, is shown by-

- Method of carving caves from rocks eg- Ellora & Kailashnath temple
- Moulding sandstones eg- Rock cut temples Mahaballi puram.
- Intelligent use of natural deft - as seen eg- Arjuna's Penance in Mahabalipuram

Thus, cave architecture, tells us that engineering skills are a long tradition and asset of Indian culture.

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Battle of Plassey and Buxar, are important events in making the British, territorial powers in India.

Battle of Plassey (1757)

- Fought between Sirajud Daulah and the British, it ended up in Siraj's defeat
- But it was a NO CONTEST as the war was not fought due to treachery of Mir Jafar.
- It only led to replacing SIRAJ by MIR JAFAR.

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Battle of Buxar (1764)

- It was in this battle ~~between~~ that the British REPLACED native rulers of Bengal.

- They acquired DIWANI of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- Mughal king was sent to Allahabad

* The Diwani became important source of finance for company and in 1772, the company acquired even the NIZAMAT powers.

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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss.
(150 WORDS) 10

Swadeshi Movement marked a major ~~epoch~~ epoque in the national struggle, It was accompanied by Boycott, civil dis obedience etc.

It laid emphasis on boycott by—

- exhorting to replace foreign goods by Indian goods
- Making bonfires of foreign goods
- Social boycott of those who are not co-operating

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It ~~is~~ side by side, focused on self reliance by,

- Encouraging industries by the natives
  eg- Bengal Chemical factory
- Using Charkha
- Using khadi and handloom
- Even educational institutions like Bengal National College came up

Thus, Swadeshi symbolized the confidence and self respect of Indian masses.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

The idea of linguistic states is an expression of accomodating diversity to further the unity of India.

This idea predates independence as –

1) Nagpur Session of the Congress (1920) decided to form Congress units based on linguistic identities

2) Tilak, during Home Rule League movement (1915) demanded linguistic provinces.

3) Nehru Report (1931) furthered this idea.

4) Gandhi's focus on vernacular languages also contributed towards this.

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But, after independence, the leaders feared that linguistic division of India would threaten unity, as experiences of

- Partition of India
- Integration of Princely States

Also should
- JVP Committee was against this.

However, after agitation for a separate Andhra state by Potti Sriramulu, created pressure, this was done.

- States Reorganisation Committee also recommended this, and
- 7th Constitutional Amendment Act and States Reorganisation Act, made this reality.

Thus linguistic states saw the light of day. Uniting these states is being done through SI schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat?

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. (150 WORDS) 10

In his last address to Constituent Assembly on 25th November, 1949, Ambedkar cited the need for ~~so~~ checking inequality.

Inequality can pose challenges to economic and social well being by -

1) Stratifying the society, thus increasing conflicts - eg- Bhima Koregaon violence

2) Skewed access to resources - eg- land ownership concentrates with middle and upper caste.

3) Affect Demographic dividend, thus economic growth.
eg- low labour force participation Rate of women.

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4) Increase alienation
eg- Pathalgadi movement in Jharkhand

5) Hinder developmental works, creation of infrastructure.
eg- Rich become contractors in MGNREGA → poor find no work

6) Hinder contribution of productive manpower.
eg- LGBTs discriminated and excluded.

Contributions of Ambedkar

- mobilising Dalits to demand rights
- using Buddhism as a tool for protest
- Political empowerment of Dalits. eg- Reservation of seats for SCs
- women empowerment eg- Hindu Code Bill
- drafting the Constitution

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 WORDS) 10

Household refers to a group of people living together, not necessarily joined by ties of kinship, descent.

It is seen that nuclear households in rural areas are increasing:-

1. Migration of youth toward cities. eg- from Bihar young men are migrating to Delhi
2. Land fragmentation is increasing.
3. Individualistic ideas and ethos due to modernisation, affect of western education is increasing.
4. Media influences - eg- TV serials showing familial discords
5. Agricultural incomes are on decrease leading to people living se having

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homes to find alternative employment.

However, in urban areas joint nuclear households are decreasing as —

1) Poor in slums live together to pool the high cost of housing
2) Working couple's children are looked after by their grandparents. eg - In Bengaluru
3) Business families have adopted to trade living in large households eg - Singer's study in Madras.

Thus, this reflects the structural adjustment of households in India to forces of changes.

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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

Marital discords are solved in many ways. Separation, divorce are two important ways. In India, separation is the dominant form -

FACTORS

① Taboos associated with divorce discourage women to file divorce cases.

② Court work to file divorce cases is seen as a hurdle.

③ Child's future is taken into consideration by women.
eg- Father's surname for child is coveted.

④ Family's support is lacking.
eg- after marriage woman seen as 'Paraya Dhan'

⑤ Financial constraints to file divorce, arrange for a lawyer discourage

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this.

(6) Intimidation by in laws side is seen in many cases.

(7) Lack of alternative support system makes women less likely to file divorce.

(8) Huge delays in courts discourage filing ~~ca~~ divorce.

It is seen that, in

urban areas	rural areas
divorce rates are higher	- lower rates of divorce

as education, awareness, access to courts is more in urban areas.

Efforts like Family Court, Lok Adalats, Tele law Scheme, can help women who want to opt for divorce, instead of separation.

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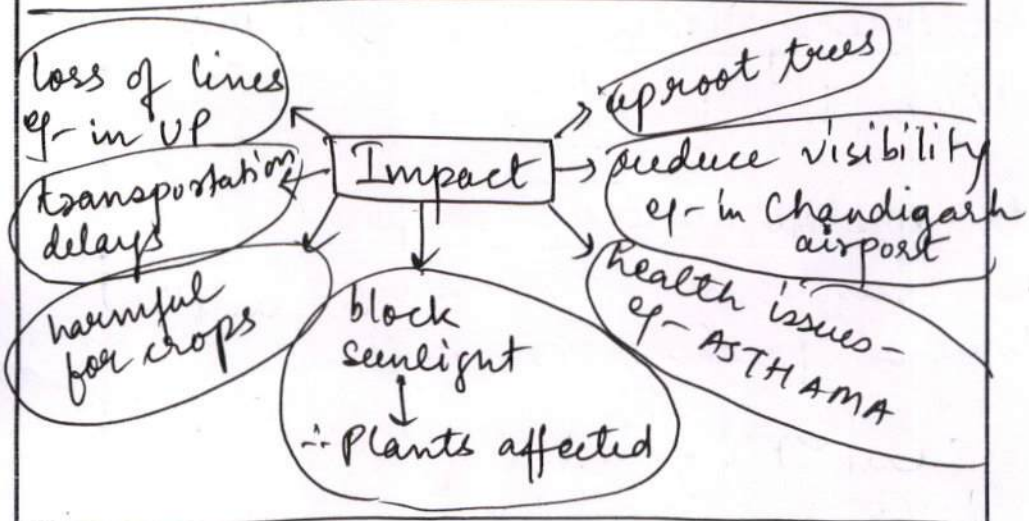
8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Dust storms are low pressure depressions associated with a rotating mass of dust in high velocity, as recently seen in North Western India.



Dust storms are caused due to various factors like -

1) Increase in temperature in summers - lowers pressure, leading to wind convergence

2) Dust picked up from nearby desert areas - eg- Thar desert.

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3) Funnelling shape of Northern plains attracts the storm.

4) Deforestation has created lack of breaks for its path.

5) Increasing aridity due to CLIMATE CHANGE, is a factor.

6) Unexpected rise in temperatures due to greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) lowers pressure over continents.

Thus frequency of dust storms has increased due to anthropogenic factors, climate change.

The need is to have -

1) Early warning systems
2) Using plants as wind breaks

The need is to ~~have~~ include people in building resilience towards these storms.

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9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

Drainage system of India exhibits various patterns - Radial, trellis etc. This has evolved over a long period of time.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

1) Rise of Himalayas - It changed the course of Indo Brahma rivers

Indo Brahma → became → Ganga system, Indus system, Brahmaputra system

2) Gradient of Peninsula from West to East - leads to mouth of Kaveri, Krishna in East coast.

3) Rise of Western Ghats - leads to swift, short rivers flowing to Western coast.

4) Low level of Northern plains - Rivers show depositional features - eg - oxbow lake

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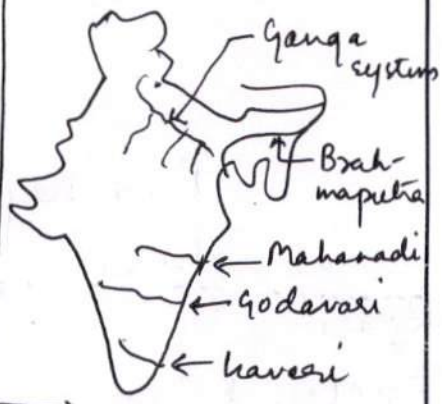
Features of Himalayan & Peninsular systems vary due to many factors.



Himalayan and Peninsular rivers

	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
seasonality	perenial	seasonal
volume of water	high, as are snow fed	low, as depend on rainfall
terrain	flow over soft, unconsolidated terrain	flow on hard rocks of peninsula
type	antecedent river eg- Sutlej	superimposed rivers eg- Kaveri
load	carry huge silt	low silt carried
landforms	form depositional features - braided channel of Kosi	no depositional features

Thus, Himalayan and Peninsular rivers have distinct feature.

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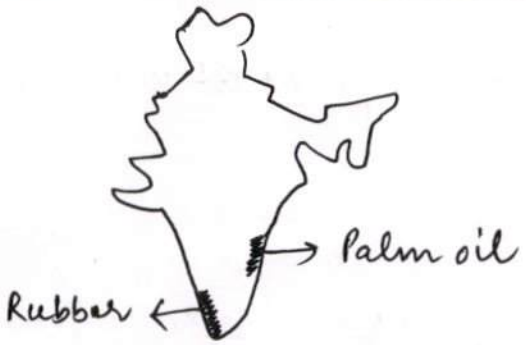
10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.
(150 WORDS) 10

Plantation agriculture refers to cultivation of crops which have a huge demand in the market eg- Rubber, Palm oil etc.



Plantation agriculture in India

Features

① Climatic requirements - These crops need hot and humid conditions

② Rainfall - They need assured amount of rainfall, supplemented with irrigation.

③ Cropping - They are generally monoculture plants.

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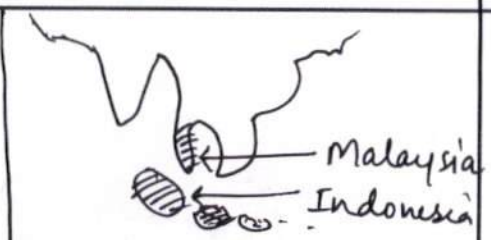
Palm oil is an important plantation crops; with



Palm oil cultivation

BENEFITS

1) Highly Remunerative crop with great demand eg- In India it is imported in huge quantity.
2) Yield is high.
3) Huge investments have been made by companies in these crops.

CHALLENGES

1) Environmental degradation is seen as it replaces native forests eg- SUMATRA.
2) Biodiversity loss - eg- Orangutan's habitat
3) Time taking - Once planted, gives yield after 4-5 years.
4) Fertiliser use - creates soil degradation
5) Monoculture - decreases crop diversity.

Thus, plantation crops have their benefits and disadvantages.

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11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Art is an instrument of expressing human emotions and culture. Our ancient art gives us ~~glip~~ glimpses of our rich culture.

Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati art are milestones of our visual art culture.

		Gandhara	Mathura	Amaravati
1	Raw material	blue grey schist	sandstone	marble
2	specimens	Buddhist	Buddhist Hindu Jain	Buddhist
3	features	• expressionless Buddha • lean figures • Greco Roman influence	• expression of Buddha is emphasised • muscular figures	• expression is focussed upon

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	Gandhara	Mathura	Amaravati
(4) Indian or foreign	Indian and greco Roman influence	indigenous, later influence of Gandhara school	indigenous school always
(5) themes.	only religious themes	religious and secular themes	religious and secular themes
(6) every day life	not depicted	depicted	depicted
(7) Patrons	Indo Greeks Kushans	Kushans	Satvahna and Ikshvaku
(8) specific examples	Taxila Buddha	- seated Buddha - Statute of Vima Kadphises	- Amaravati Stupa sculptures

Thus, these art schools with their

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artistic geniouses reflect the skill, cultural mores and the ethos of the times.

Bengal school of Art by Abanindranath Tagore was greatly influenced by these schools. So its legacy remains ever-lasting.

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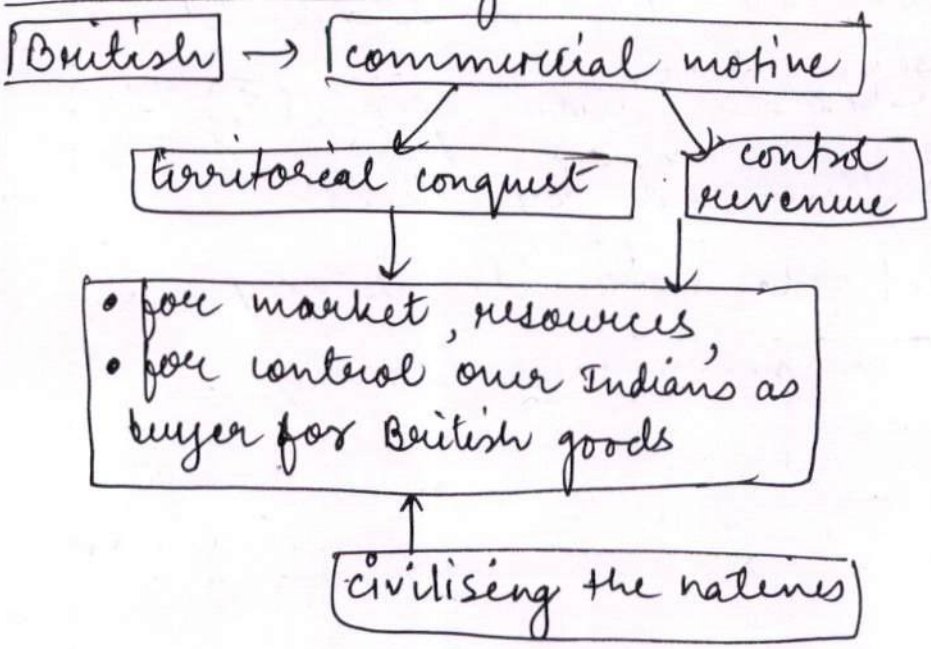
12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

British rule in India, was chiefly for a commercial purpose, however, it morphed into a civilising mission.



British occupied Indian territory and control over revenue after making wars-

- Battle of Buxar
- Anglo Mysore, Anglo Maratha wars

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Subsidiary Alliance Policy
Doctrine of lapse policy
Policy of Paramountcy after 1858.

This was succeeded by their attempt to CIVILISE INDIA, that is make Indians more British like in values, beliefs, choices etc.

WHY they wanted to CIVILISE NATIVES?

1. To improve the demand for British products - eg- ready made garment.
2. Influence of missionaries
3. To continue colonisation
   eg- History textbooks had a chapter on benefits on British rule.
4. To help in administration

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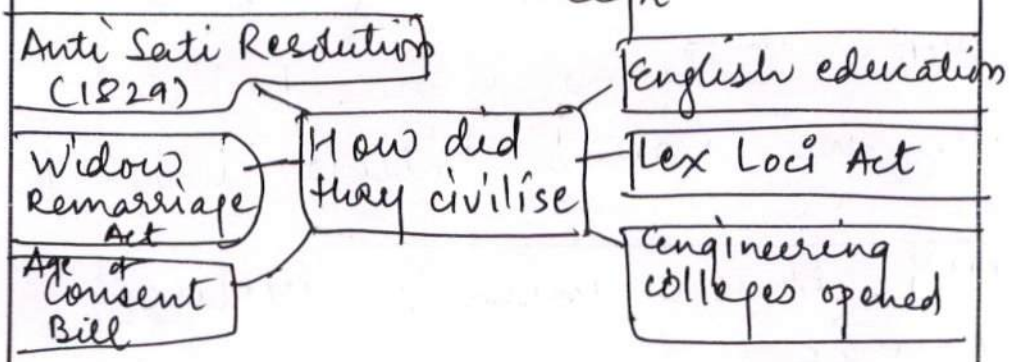
of India.
eg- Macaulay wanted English educated Indians to be British in ideas.

(5) Effect of writing of European scholars - eg- White Man's Burden concept



Although, this led to improvements in women's condition, it -

NEGATIVES

1) Decreased the self confidence of Indians (eg- Indians are uncivilised concept)
2) Divided Indians eg (converted Indians as christians)
3) Was a top bottom approach.

Thus, this civilising mission was ~~by~~ debunked as a myth when civilised Europeans caused world wars.

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13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

There can be two ways to achieve one goal. And Nehru's and Gandhi ji's approach towards the goal — of welfare of Indians — exemplifies the two ways.

There ideas converged on many issues —

Convergent ideas

① Democracy - both ardent supporters of democracy

② Secularism - Gandhi's Ram Rajya was as secular as Nehru's approach

③ Minority rights - eg. Nehru's objective resolution was similar to Gandhi's beliefs

④ Self reliance - Gandhi's Swadeshi ~~vis~~ v/s - a - v/s Nehru's plans to industrialise India.

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(5) Development of India - They both wanted an India which stands on its own feet.

(6) Social justice - Gandhi's soft corner for Harijan, is reflected in Nehru's belief - 'wiping every tear from every eye'

However, there were differences between the two regarding the role of the state.

Gandhi

- wanted a minimal role of the state
- villages must act as self sufficient units
- village industries must be developed in place of massive

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industrialisation.

- Villagers must be the owners of resources
- The rich must hold his resources for the poor's benefit eg. TRUSTEESHIP

But, for Nehru, he

- wanted an important role of the state
- in massively industrialising India, in building huge infrastructure eg- Bhakra Nangal Dam, not in village industries.
- State ownership as well as private ownership of resources eg- mixed economy model
- He felt economic growth would TRICKLE DOWN to the poor.

Thus both had diverse approaches to see a developed India. Make in India and MGNREGA exemplify the 2 approaches.

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14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Sino Soviet Split had major impact on the Cold war.

1) Ideological influence of Russia was seen as decreasing.

2) The Rift was positive for USA.

3) China grew ~~and~~ more isolated from the world

4) In India, Communist Party was divided into

CPI & CPI (M)

↓ pro Russia ↓ pro. China

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This, split, thus had a role in the cold war developments.

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15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. (250 WORDS) 15

When India opted for democratic form of governance, many scholars believed that Indian experiment would fail as no where before democracy was successful in poverty and illiteracy dominated country.

However, Indian democracy has functioned successfully since 70 years, belying all expectations.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1) Conducting free and fair elections
2) Thriving multi party democracy. eg- national and regional parties
3) Universal adult franchise to adults above 18 years.
4) High political participation eg- high voter turnout

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5) Social justice related legislations like SC/ST Act,

6) Representation to various sections
eg- Dalit, OBCs, minorities' representative in Parliament

7) Functioning and strong judiciary.
eg- NJAC judgement showed judiciary's strength

8) Deepening of democracy to grassroots
eg- 73rd, 74th amendment Act

9) Expansion of democracy with time
eg- RTI Act
RTE Act

10) Absence of privileges
eg- Abolition of titles, privy purses

Thus However, there are challenges, too.

— CHALLENGES

1) Criminalisation of politics, as brought out in Tessy T as

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no. of criminal backgrounds MPs in Parliament is on the rise.

(2) Minority facing majority tyranny
eg- Dadri lynching

(3) Artifical Democracy
- eg- gram Sabha meetings not held in many Panchayats

(4) Marginalisation of sub-altern
eg- Una lynching of Dalits

(5) Polarisation increasing
eg- use of social media by political parties and spread of fake news.

(6) Questions on free and fair elections
- eg- EVMs were questioned.

(7) Legitimacy of SC questioned
- eg- when SC judges wrote an open letter to CJI.

Nonetheless, democracy in India, is maturing, learning by the challenges and precedents.

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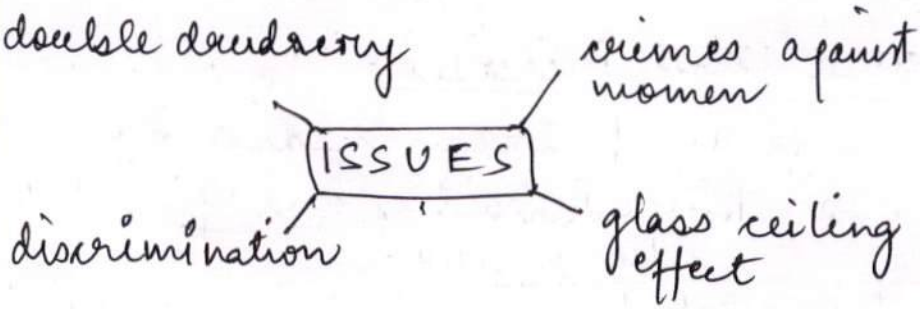
16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

Working women in India today are seen as symbols of women empowerment, as role models for many girls. However, they face a number of issues, which prevents them from truly realising their potential.



(1) Crimes – Increasing visibility of women is increasing crime against them.
eg- #MeToo Campaign highlights sexual harassment of working women

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(2) Double Drudgery - women now have to do both office work and home work.

(3) Glass Ceiling effect - does not allow them to rise above middle level posts.
eg - CEOs of Top 30 companies in India are mostly male.

(4) Discrimination - no equal pay for equal work.

(5) Informalisation - women work force is concentrated in informal sector

(6) Feminisation of agriculture - due to male migration to cities
↓ leads to
feminisation of poverty.

In order to address these issues steps have been taken -

STEPS

1) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Act -
- provides mechanism to report crimes at workplace.

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2) Incentivising women employment, by government providing EPFO contributions

3) Schemes like - Mahila Coir Udyami Yojana, Aajeevika, SHE Box Portal, NARI etc.

4) Reserving part of benefits for women - In eg - MGNREGA certain percent labourers have to be women.

5) Creche scheme.

6) Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017
- which increases maternity leave to 24 weeks
- makes creche mandatory in certain workplaces. But, there are issues like -

- It may deter employer to employee women.
- No financial help will be given to employer, to install creche
- Informal sector working women remain untouched.

Thus, efforts to address issues of working women, are key for women empowerment and in long term, India's INCLUSIVE development

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17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, identify sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. (250 WORDS) 15

Recent reports have thrown light on the water scarcity in India. Being highly populated, agricultural dependent, this is a cause of concern for India.

Water stress is the deficit of water for use by people, agriculture, industry and live stock.

This condition has been created due to -

FACTORS

(I) GEOGRAPHICAL

① Desert areas like Rajasthan are naturally water stressed.

② Peninsular Indian Rivers like Kaveri are seasonal.

(II) ADMINISTRATIVE

① Lack of policy planning to address water deficit, especially

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

before scarcity.

(ii) Delay in major and minor irrigation projects.
eg- Sutlej Yamuna Canal

III SOCIAL

(i) The traditional practices of water harvesting in johads, tankas is vanishing.

(ii) Seeing water as a commodity
eg- selling of water in Delhi.

IV ENVIRONMENTAL

(i) Global warming is causing greater evaporation of water

(ii) Drought - eg- Latur, Maharashtra

V POLITICAL

(i) Low priority for long term measures when ~~the~~ ground water table increase.

(ii) Disputes on inter state rivers
eg- Karnataka Vs Tamil Nadu on Kaveri

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This crisis is enormous and needs immediate solutions.

Immediate

- Mapping of water, both on surface and underground.
- Use of tankers to supply water in stressed areas - eg - Shimla

middle Term

- Faster creation and maintainance of assets like water sheds.
- Community involvement and rejuvenating tradition'anal water saving methods.

Long term

- A monitoring framework for all water related policies and schemes.

Efforts like River Interlinking, Neeranchal, Swajal Yojana are praiseworthy but its speed and scale needs to be multiplied, given the seriousness of water stress.

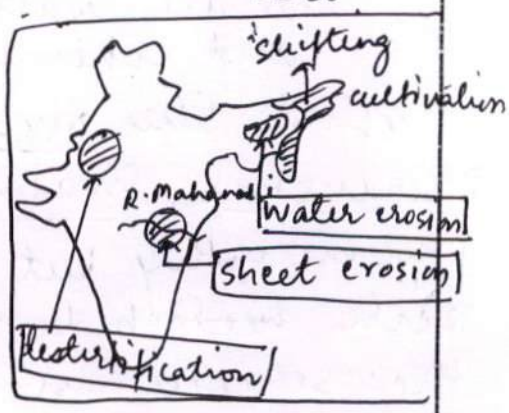
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

Soil health refers to the quality, fertility of soil which has a bearing upon the productivity of food crops. This makes soil health the KEY to achieve FOOD SECURITY.

Off late soil quality is witnessing a decline due to –

1. overuse of fertilisers – eg Punjab
2. water erosion – eg. North East
3. Desertification – eg. Rajasthan
4. Gully erosion – eg. Bundelkhand
5. Deforestation – eg. Valley of Kaveri
6. Overgrazing
7. shifting cultivation – eg NE

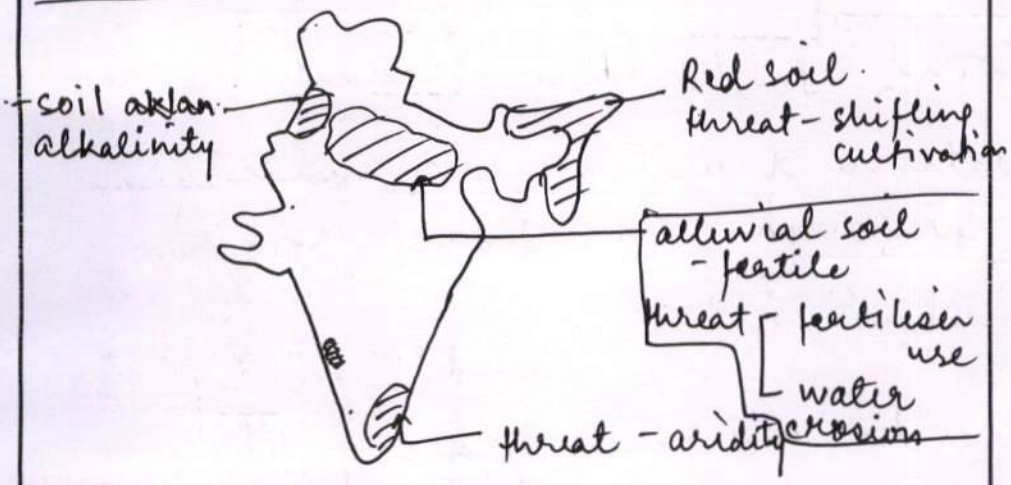


How these are affecting the soil health?

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Affect
- low humus
- low porosity
- low nutrients
- increasing acidity
- increasing salinity
- increasing alkalinity.

Regional level analysis, shows soil quality differs according to prevalent
- agricultural practices
- climatic condition
- slope aspect
- rainfall
- vegetation cover.



Given the deteriorating soil quality, measures have been taken like —

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① Soil Health Card which measures micro and macro-nutrient deficiency in soil.

② Paramparagat krishi Vikas Yojana which encourages organic farming

③ Green Mission under NAPCC to improve forest cover, helping to arrest soil quality depriciation

④ Zero Budget Natural Farming adopted by Andhra Pradesh.

⑤ Creation of watersheds under MGNREGA, also protects soil from being eroded.

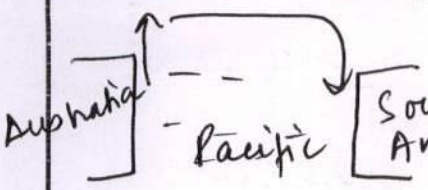
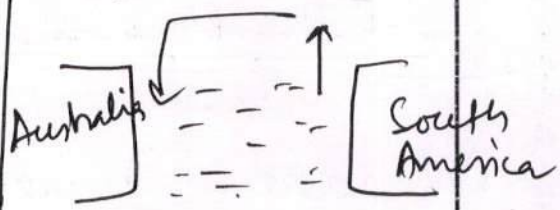
Since food security depends on soil quality, comprehensive land management policy, including community is needed. Sikkim becoming full organic farming state is an emulating example.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15
(a) ENSO
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation
(c) Indian Ocean Dipole

Indian monsoon is affected by—

ENSO –

La Nina	El nino
– subsidence of wind on Peruvian Coast, more rainfall in Western Pacific	– subsidence of wind on Western Pacific, no rain here.
	
– Increases monsoon rain	– leads to draught, suppresses monsoon

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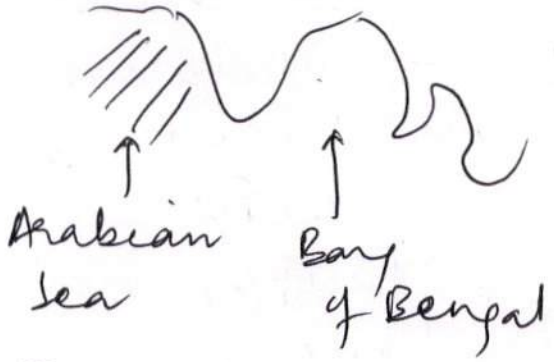
c a) Indian Ocean Dipole

Positive & Negative - heating up of Bay of Bengal or ~~and~~ Arabian sea

↓

monsoon is either increased or decreased



IOD Phenomena

b) Madden Julian Oscillation

happens in the wind belt in tropical region. leading to drizzles etc.

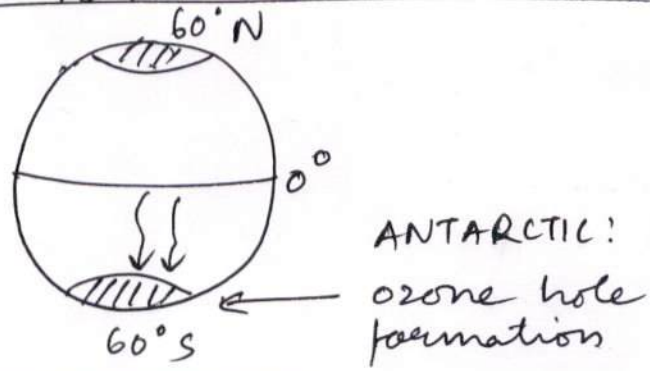
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, these factors affect monsoon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. (250 WORDS) 15

Ozone hole formation depends on factors like temperature, cloud thickness seasons etc.



Not formed in Tropical areas as –

① High temperature, lead convection currents

② Pollutants carried to far away places.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

why ozone hole over Antarctic? ~~Ocean~~

(1) Presence of Polar Stratospheric cloud - used as substrate

(2) Long period of low temperature - facilitates low temperature.

(3) Wind movements towards Antarctic.

These are the reasons for this phenomena.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	Anya Das		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	25997
Center	ORN	Date	21.8.18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

Opposition plays an instrumental role in strengthening and sustaining democracy. R.M Lohia and J.P Narayan have shown the importance of opposition members.

Role it plays in democracy like India :—

① Constructive criticism of government — accountability, transparency improves

② Critical information is gathered during question hour, helps to inform public debate.

③ Scrutiny of government through CAG reports scrutiny

④ Committee participation improves Parliaments functiony - eg PAC

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(5) Alternative views help take informed decisions.

eg. amendment to Triple Talaq Bill on opposition's views

Shadow cabinet, is made up of opposition members imitating the real cabinet, as in UK. India can benefit from this by -

(1) On dismissal of Council of Ministers, Shadow Cabinet can replace cabinet.

(2) Training to opposition members.

(3) ~~Alt~~ No confidence motion, if passed can lead to this cabinet ~~to~~ replacing the other cabinet.

Thus, this will further improve Parliamentary democracy in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 32, in Part III talks about writs. It is to seek redressal for violation of a fundamental right. Thus, it is a "Remedy" for a "Right".

India has 5 writs —

① Habeas Corpus — to ensure illegal confinement by public and private bodies is not done.
eg. SC has used it in cases where girls have been illegaly confined by parents due to inter caste marriage

② Quo Warranto — for demanding by what authority a person is in a post of public servants.
Sig → checks frauds.

③ Mandamus — to ensure a public body does its duty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) Certiorari

SC has original jurisdiction on these, along with HC.

Significance -

(i) Bedrock of justice, rule of law
(ii) ~~Mas~~ gave sanctity to FR
(iii) Protects political rights of citizens
(iv) prevents arbitrariness ~~of~~ on part of government.
(v) Culture of respect for rights created.

B R Ambedkar, felt these writs are very important for fundamental Right's realisation. He is vindicated by present use of writs.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog, replaced Planning Commission. It was formed by an executive order when the new government came to power.

Its objectives—

1. Act as think tank, provide policy advice
2. Encourage cooperative federalism
3. Evidence based policy making
4. Make strategy for India's development

Performance

- it is too soon to gauge it, but successes.

1. Cooperative federalism by ensuring bottom up planning.

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(2) Competitive federalism - creation of Health Index to rank States.

(3) Agriculture - Model land leasing policy created

(5) Economy - PSU divestment plan chalked out

(6) Strategy for 3 years given.

However, issues like -

(1) Its Vice President not being invited to Cabinet meetings.

(2) Toeing the line of government on almost all issues like demonetisation

(3) Focus more on planning rather than how to improve implementation.

To improve, the need is -

(1) Taking states together - so that all states attend its meetings, otherwise it will replicate PC

(2) Focus on implementation of programmes.

This will surely improve its performance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 deals with Constitutional emergency, imposed by Centre on states.

Its inappropriate use is evident:-

1. Imposition of Art 356 on extraneous grounds
2. Dismissing COM (council of Ministers) without floor test. eg. Uttarakhand.
3. Frequent use
4. Imposition on states governments, which are different from the party at Centre.
   eg. used during Namboodiripad government in Kerala.

SR Bommai case, in 1990s,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

has given clarity that —

① The state government must prove its majority in the floor test.

② Approval by Parliament of the imposition of A 356 is needed.

③ No Extraneous grounds of imposition ~~must be~~

So Punchi Committee's recommendation of—

① ~~A~~ including Bommai guidelines in the Constitution.

② use of localised emergency can help to ensure A. 356 is not misused.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

SC has read article 19(1) freedom of speech and expression to include, press freedom.

It means press can express its opinion without fear or favour.

It helps in good governance –

(1) Opinions on issues are informed by press → helps in decision making

(2) citizen's awareness is created.

(3) Alternative viewpoints published

(4) evidenced based decision making, as ground reports are given by press

(5) Constitutional provisions are published by press, making good governance possible, as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

citizens internalise constitutional values.

press freedom — good governance

(i) intellectual development of citizens
(ii) accountability by government
(iii) transparency
(iv) democratisation of knowledge
⇓
- knowledge economy
- IRR, innovation
⇓
economic and human development.

Thus both are needed for a well functioning democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SHGs are groups of 10-20 members, involved in financial activity for collective savings and problem solving.

Success in financial inclusion

(4)

Today SHGs → linked to [NGOs, MFIs]
→ spreading financial literacy in their area

Then, → NABARD-SHG Bank linkage programme

1990s → RBI, support to MYRADA, Karnataka

Statistics → NABARD survey in 11 states – SHG households –
[assets – increased by >50%
savings – x3 times

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But, a different approach is needed for their viability -

(i) Business models need to be self sustaining

(ii) Transition from low skill to high skilled sectors

(iii) Greater investments — eg. Community Investment fund under NRLM can be emulated.

(iv) Account keeping, and digitisation of accounts — through training.

(v) MAHILA Haat, STAND UP India, like schemes to be implemented well

This will ensure rural growth, diversification of rural economy and boost women entrepreneurship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The malady of education sector is focus on premier institutes at the cost of other.

More than 90% students study in State Universities, but skewed attention towards Central universities is given.

RUSA is significant in this regard -

1. focus on State universities
2. Financing linked to reforms
3. Reforms - institutional and others
4. Focus on improving quality of education, getting accreditation, teacher training etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Mechanism for evaluation and monitoring of performance.

This complements, focus on making selected universities world class.

Efforts to further improve the programme by better funding, professional help is need, as ~~one~~ we must realize -

" Education is the most important tool for change "

— Nelson Mandela

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

PRIs under 73rd amendement, included provision for 33% reservation for women in PRIs. It has -

1. Increased participation of women in local politics
2. leadership positions given to women
3. empowered women - in private life
4. graduation of local level women leaders to state level politics
5. Women's empowerment in socio-politico sphere, specially needed as
- low participation of women in Central and State Cent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues
- husband proxing
- non cooperation by male functionaries
- lack of skill like accounting
- mostly selected from reserved constituencies only

Measures to increase participation -

1. Skilling - like Ministry of Women trains women Panchayat leaders
2. Encouraging SHGs - as they are seed beds for women leaders
3. Women's Bill must be passed for increasing participation at the centre.

Thus, attitudinal change is the key to women's political empowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic autonomy is being multi engaged but unaligned, that is, independent decision making on issues of national interest.

This, seems to be challenged by —

(I) ~~Internal~~ Politics between nations —
eg. Having independent policy for Iran is difficult due to Arab Iran conflict.

(II) US pressure — through laws like CAATSA.
India is unable to maintain economic relations with Iran.

(III) US Russia rivalry
India's friendly relations with both are challenged by this.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(IV) China angle

Relations with neighbours - Nepal, Sri Lanka, are seen in the context of China's relations with these countries -

Nonetheless, strategic autonomy is tried to be maintained -

(1) India's insistence to buy Russian defence gear, inspite of signing LEMOA, and offer to sign COMCASA.

(2) Good relations with Israel
UAE — Iran

(3) Stance on relations with ASEAN countries - not bowing down in RCEP negotiations.

Thus, we are maintaining strategic autonomy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS is a grouping of ~~develo~~ emerging economies, incl and IBSA is, too.

BRICS	IBSA
(1) Includes Russia, China	(1) Does not include.
(2) greater economic heft	(2) lesser
(3) more representative of EMEs	(3) lesser
(4) greater economic political orientation - eg. Digital economy, trade protectionism as highlighted in Johannesberg summit 2018	(4) focus on developmental issues - • poverty • water for drinking etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Relevance of both -

① South South Co-operation

② Strengthens India's role as a regional power.

③ Boost to economy -
- BRICS Bank
- IBSA fund

④ Common challenges are attacked
- development deficit
- better trade terms

Thus, both the platforms can be effectively be used to further India's goal of shared prosperity in world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternative Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms in India are premised on Gandhi's insistence to prefer out of court settlement. with over 2.6 crore cases pending in district courts according to a 2016 survey, this gains importance.

The modes of ADR available are :-

① Arbitration - This involves cases of commercial contract, or agreement
- Disputants employ an arbitrator to solve dispute out of court.
  eg - in BITs

② Lok Adalat - Cases are ~~cos~~ solved
- in an informal setting
- verdict is binding on parties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Gram Panchayat Nyayalayas -
- to solve petty cases like theft

④ Women and child courts
- deal with cases related to acid attacks, eve teasing
- juvenile related cases

However, the ADR mechanisms have not been used to their full potential.

PROBLEMS

① Culture of retributive justice in Indian society, prevents ADR which is based on forgiveness, mutual understanding

② Lawyers feel ADR mechanisms will reduce their income by reducing cases coming to court.

③ Legal education is court centric.

④ Lack of adequate physical, human infrastructure in ADR courts.

⑤ Lack of proper training to lawyers to identify cases suitable for ADR.

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(6) In Lok Adalat, consent of both
- parties are needed to opt for this course which is not always possible
- court is held in open settings, so privacy of disputants is not maintained.

(7) poor quality of justice is such courts.

Suggestions

(1) Efforts to change the legal education's bias towards Court centric and retributive justice to conciliation.

(2) Malimath committee's recommendation that —

(Social offence / economic offence) ⇓ use ADR

(criminal offence) ⇓ use normal Courts

must be implemented.

(3) NITI Aayog's insistence to make India a centre for arbitration of commercial disputes, needs financial and policy support.

(4) Training, education of legal experts to identify such ADR relevant cases.

Thus, holistic efforts as well help in greater use of ADR.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Contempt of court provision is mentioned in Part 5 of the Indian Constitution wherein the judiciary has the power to punish.

The power relates to the courts – SC, HC, punishing for –

1. scandalising the court
2. lowering the authority of court
3. not allowing implementation of the court's order, etc.

there is a view that this power needs to be relooked as –

1. It is being misused by the courts.
2. stifles valid criticism of judiciary
3. Even corruption in judiciary is not being reported or stifled if reported.

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(4) eg → an FIR cannot be filed against a judge under Prevention of Corruption Act.

(4) Symbolises elitist attitude, that court is above criticism.

(5) This provision is not present in other countries like US, UK.

However, this provision protects the administration of justice and has a utility —

(1) Indian reality is that court needs power to enforce its judgement. eg. BCCI case.

(2) Judiciary is the guarantor of the Fundamental Rights of citizens. therefore, this is justified (FR)

(3) Protection of Constitutional principles rule of law etc

(4) To prevent Reasonable restrictions on FR (Article 19) justify

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these provisions.

(5) Developing country like India needs to have different judicial provisions than developed countries (US, UK) where law is already internalised among citizens.

Thus, a balance between rights of citizens and court's sanctity is needed. A nuanced application of this provision is warranted.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of politics means increasing influence of criminal elements in politics.

In 2014 election, 34% of MPs in Lok Sabha had criminal charges against them.

Why is it a key concern?

1. worsens law and order - as law violators become law makers
2. election malpractices - like use of money and muscle power.
3. creates a climate of impunity
4. creates nexus between criminals and politicians
5. vitiates level playing field, as clean candidates hesitate to enter politics

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To tackle this problem, steps have been taken by—

Judiciary

① In Lily Thomas case - Sec 8(4) of RPA was struck off and criminal candidates were barred from election for 6 years after prison sentence ends.

② Lok Prahari Case - SC ordered additional norms on declaration of sources of income of politicians.

② Election Commission

① demand for more teeth to take action against election malpractises by such candidates.

② deploys observers in constituencies to keep an eye on malpractices by such candidates.

③ demanded paid news to be made an electoral offence. This is used by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rich candidates to subvert level playing field.

Media, can add to there efforts by —

① Institutionalising internal checks against paid news, as premier news papers like Hindu have also suffered from this.

② Press Council of India (PCI) can be given powers to take action.

③ Mandatory disclosure norms on source of news.

In the view of above steps, additional steps like —

① Cancelling candidature at charge sheet stage.

② Fast tracking criminal cases of sitting candidates,

can be taken.

In the long run, citizen activism will solve this problem.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission of Minorities (NCM) is an institution to safeguard the constitutional rights of the minorities.

NCM is envisaged to —

1. look into working of safeguards, laws for minorities.
2. grievance redressal related measures
3. suggest ~~government~~ government measures to improve working of minority related provision.
4. has power of a Civil Court in discharge of duty.

Challenges

1. Its advice is recommendatory in nature, so many times they are not followed by the government.

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(2) unlike Quasi judicial bodies, being a civil court, appeal from here can't lie to higher courts.

(3) a narrow mandate, as it does not take measures to ensure minority rights in all spheres — private, voluntary.

(4) is reactive, as acts on complaints rather than proactively working to improve minority rights.

(5) financial, human infrastructure deficit.

Measures

(1) Sachchar Committee's recommendations can be followed.

(2) Equal opportunity Commission to ensure minority rights in all aspects e.g. non discrimination in buying property is needed

(3) It must have binding powers to implement its decisions.

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(4) Like NCSC, NCST, it can be given Constitutional status, for greater authority.

(5) Adequate finances and support.

In the long run, India can graduate to Equal Opportunity commissions like in South Africa, where proactive and holistic approach to such issues are taken.

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ARC II had recommended lateral entry in civil services. Government has allowed lateral entry in senior positions of bureaucracy recently.

How it is important ?

① Increases professionalism and expertise in decision making - as ~~field~~ domain experts with experience will come.

② Post LPG reforms - complexity of decision making in sectors - like commerce, have increased.

③ Private sector's experience, global exposure of such candidates will help, as increasing number of - PPP projects

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(9) Competetiveness, efficiency of bureacrary will increase.

However, for holistic reforms in civil services, more steps are needed —

(1) Domain expertise and specialisation by training, higher education for bureaurats, as ARC II suggested.

(2) Civil Service Board (CSB) needs to be created for apolitical transfers and postings.

(3) The boards in training institutes like LBSNA, NPA need to be diversified by including social scientists, lawyers etc, ~~than~~ than

(4) 360° performance appraisal

(5) Deleting Article 311, as ARC II suggested for improving integrity of civil servants.

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Thus, lateral entry is a positive step, which needs complementary steps of civil service reform to strengthen and improve bureaucracy.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Transformation of Aspirational districts program is to develop the 115 most backward districts.

The broad contours of the programme are –

(I) Holistic development of districts.

(II) Physical and social infrastructure creation.

(III) Focus on sanitation, skilling, education etc.

(IV) Inclusion of LWE affected districts, so addresses internal security angle.

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Novel strategy deployed :-

① Prabhari officers - from the centre - to be responsible for the districts, increasing accountability.

② Data driven approach - use of data, dashboards to monitor development.

③ Objective criteria used by NITI Aayog's backwardness index to select the districts.

④ Competitive federalism to be used to rank the development in the districts.

To further improve upon the programme -

① Taking states together is needed - As Odisha has come out of the programme.

② Assurance to states that Prabhari officers won't encroach their domain.

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(3) Training to field staff to collect data

(4) Constant monitoring and 3rd party evaluations of the various components.

(5) Increasing ownership of gram panchayat officials, field officials and gram sabha members through meetings,

(6) Social audit to ensure increased ownership of people.

Thus, the programme's novel strategy can unleash a new saga of development.

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्याँकन कीजिए।

Millenium Development goals (MDGs) aimed to improve the health of populations.

The parameters were —
- maternal mortality (MMR)
- child mortality (IMR)

India, did achieve —
1. tremendous improvements in MMR and IMR
2. 169 / 1lakh → MMR
3. But, the aim in MDG remained unfulfilled, due to various reasons like —
   1. already high levels of IMR, MMR
   2. limited investments — though NRHM (2005) did commendable improvements.

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(3) Aspects like sanitation, nutrition not taken care of.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are more holistic in that they cover previously ~~uncov~~ uncovered targets –

(1) reducing tobacco related health issues
(2) focus on adolescents, old age people
(3) focus on health in totality
(4) reducing road accident related death
(5) focus on nutrition, sanitation

India's capacity

- with the largest growth in economy, our investments will increase in health sector.
- National Health Policy, envisages 2.5% GDP for health.

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- Ayushman Scheme in Budget 2018-19 to –
  (i) provide cover to 10 crore households for secondary, tertiary care
  (ii) improvement of PHCs
- Swach Bharat Mission, Poshan for health, nutrition, sanition improvement.
- AYUSH adoption for hoslistic healthy living.

But, capacity is also undermined as –
1. Health budget has actually decreased in 2018-19.
2. Focus on primary health is less.
3. Road accidents continue due to unsafe design and behavioral issues.

Thus, the experiences of the past and global best practices must illumine our future steps.

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act, 2006 aimed to undo the historic injustice done to forest dwellers by acts like Indian forest Act which snatched their livelihood and other rights.

Rights recognised are :-

① Individual Rights - of forest dwellers to forest land

(i) this land cannot be sold to outsiders

(ii) agriculture can be practised in this land

② Community forest Rights - Community ~~has~~ can have ownership of a forest area and

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can decide to use the area in collectivity

(ii) Projects like mining will need sanction of the gram sabha.

(iii) Use of water bodies in forests can be regulated by them.

(3) Community Resource Rights involves right to ~~use~~ collect and use non timber forest produce like — Tendu leaves, amla.

Gaps

(1) Non grant of community forest rights

- 99% of claims that have been granted are individual rights.

(2) Use of community forest resource is not allowed in many cases. Eg- in parts of Maharashtra.

(3) Gram Sabha Consent for mining has been forged - eg. Odisha.

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(4) Rules made by States, under FSA, ~~violate~~ hinder community forest rights grant.

(5) Documents demanded are of specific nature.

Suggestions

(1) Recognition that community forest rights help in forest conservation is needed.

(2) Community Resource Rights, as granted in Kalahandi, Odisha needs to be granted in all states.

(3) Mechanisms to differentiate between false and true claims to fasten the process

Thus, political and administrative will is the ultimate requirement for the success of this act.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is a strategic partner of US. The importance of Indo US ties was highlighted in US security strategy Document.

The progress between both countries is seen in:-

(i) LEMOA agreement, wherein logistics exchange between both militaries is envisaged

(ii) Exemption to India under CAATSA of US - allowing India to buy Russian S-400 missile defence

(iii) Increased visits of high level functionaries Eg- PM's visit.

(iv) Defence deals - India is to buy Howitzer from US.

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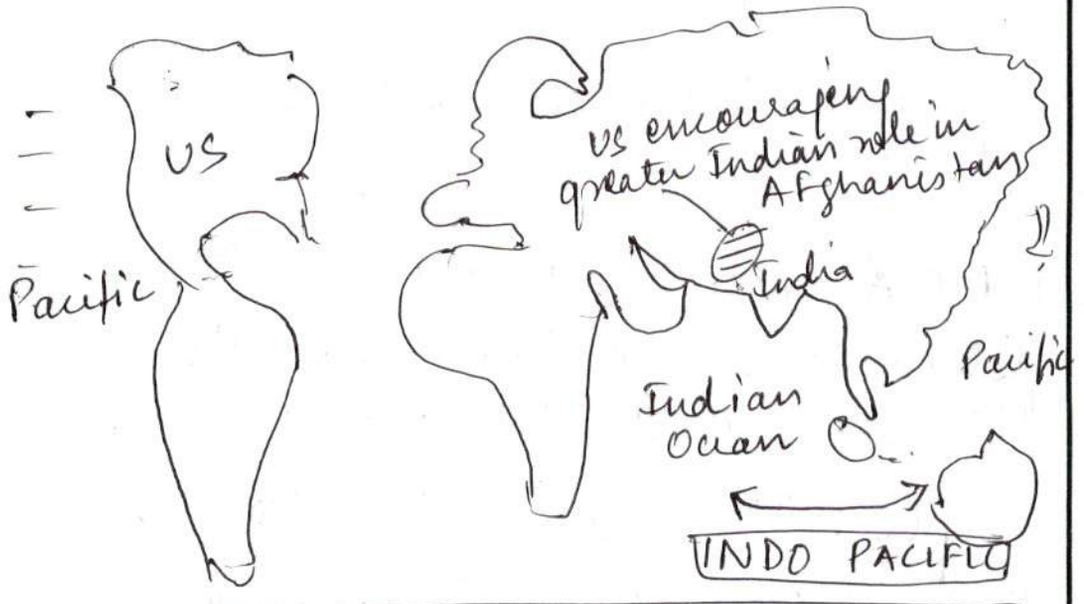
(v) Trade - India's exports to US have increased under Generalized System of Preferences

(vi) Convergence with respect to China policy, Afghanistan and Pakistan Policy



US accepts "Indo Pacific" to be convergence point b/w India and US

However, divergences remain -

(1) Trade protectionism of US - imposing tariffs on India's exports.

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(2) WTO dispute

(3) Dispute on higher import duty on US exports - Harley Davidson.

(4) Climate change - US exit from Paris deal

(5) H1B visa issue - negatively affects India's service sector.

We have to focus on converging interests while making efforts for solving divergences so that both benefit.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Israel have a strong relationship, premised on Israel's help to India in -

- Indo China war (1962)
- Indo Pakistan war
- Kargil war (1999)

Commentators support differences between both countries -

① Worldview of Israel is based on Jewish nationalism, while India is secular and liberal.

② Security situation

- Israel is seen as aggressor w.r.t -a vis Palestine
- India is seen as victim of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

aggression vis-a-vis Pakistan

However, these don't limit stronger rapprochement between the two —

① Terrorism is a common issue

② Agricultural development — crops, drip irrigation is a win win synergy for both

③ Defence expertise — eg Sale of Barak missile to India

④ Israel's support to India on Kashmir issue.

: We have therefore, accepted —

① "Moving the grass strategy" of Israel on terrorism

② Abstained from voting in UNHRC in 2015 against Israel

③ Partnerships in Defence, Innovation etc

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(4) Defence deals,
(5) high level visits - Eg Israel's PM visit this year.

Thus, convergence of our interests is seen. And India is following -
- Delhy phenation of its policy vis a vis Israel and Palestine to further national interests.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1151)

Name of Candidate	Anya Das		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	25997
Center	ORN	Date	30.8.18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members,but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

Shrenis or guilds were organisations of members of particular occupations, like merchants' guilds.

Aspects

① Economic - They decided rate of products, quality of products

② Social - Regulated the social life of members

Significance

① Post Gupta Period - saw a rise in economic activity and rise in shrenis.

② Acted as stable institutions - which trained members in

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different crafts -
Milind Pantho mentions 60 different occupations.

(3) Trade increased due to them. Export of textiles, ornaments to Rome.

(4) Stupa, temple building was patronised by Shrenis.

Thus, Shrenis played multi faceted role for their members and society.

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2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Marathas were contenders to become the rulers of India after Mughal rule was weakening But,

They failed to fill political vaccuum as :-

① 3rd Battle of Panipat (1761) - between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali, completely routed Marathas

② Maratha unity weakened after this

③ Foreign powers - British, French became increasingly powerful using
- seapower
- better weapons
- diplomacy

④ Failure to unite with Indian powers like Tipu

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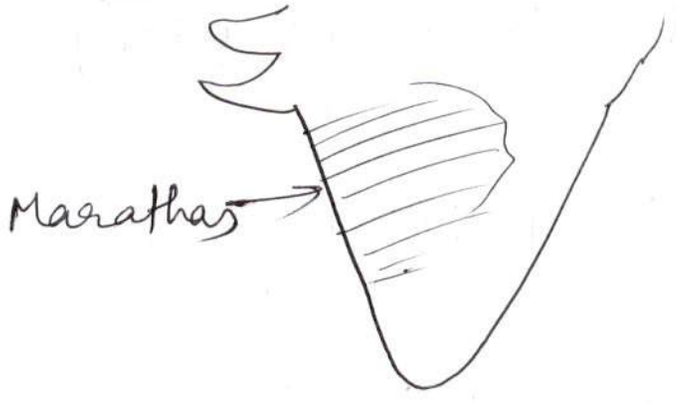
(5) Weak leaders like Balaji Vishwanath, who 1.



(6) Obsolete technology, ~~No~~ weaponary.

Thus, many factors led to this situation.

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3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words) 10

East India Company established itself firmly as a political power after Battle of Plassey (1865).

How was it dead as a political power?

① Regulating Act of 1773 - the Court of Directors had to report to Parliament

② Pitts India Act - Indian Assets of Company called 'Crown's Assets'

③ Charter Act of 1813, 1833 - Company's monopoly of trade with India abolished.

④ Charter Act of 1853 - last step for centralisation of power

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with British government.

Act of 1858

1) 1857 Mutiny shocked the British
2) Crown decided to finally take all powers in its hand
3) Viceroy replaced Governor General
4) Secretary of State to administer India.
5) Crown to be the paramount power.

Thus, Act of 1858, was the last step in British Crown replacing EIC as political power.

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4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. (150 words) 10

Spanish Civil War was fought between the Communists and anti communists in Spain.

Actors involved

① Communists and anti communists, military officers under General FRANCO

② Mussolini and Hitler of Italy and Germany respectively supported anti communists.

Significance

(I) Indicated rising ambitions of Nazis and Fascists

(II) Policy of Appeasement followed by British, US

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(III) Gave courage to Germany to violate terms of Versailles Treaty.

(IV) Courage to Germany to invade other countries like Poland, leading to WW2.

Thus, it had far reaching significance.

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5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words) 10

Culture of consumption refers to consumption not because of need but for the sake of consumption.

Its role in globalisation

(i) increased demand of high value goods - eg. mobiles

(ii) increased profits for corporates

(iii) strengthened western countries' cultural domination
eg- consumption of Pizza

(iv) Commodisation of every thing.
eg- malls

Role in shaping growth of cities :-

(1) Inequality in cities - Over consumption of water in

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posh colonies, deficit of it in slums.

② Environmental degradation – overexploitation of groundwater to sell it, or overuse of water.

③ Culture of greed – Increased ATM frauds, for eg.

④ Migrants from rural areas see high consumption as status symbol.

Thus, culture of consumption is greasing the wheel of globalisation today.

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6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

Manual scavenging refers to manual removal of night soil and sewage. It is an abominable practise, at the root of untouchability.

Manual Scavenging Act

(i) outlawed it
(ii) rehabilitation provisions for manual scavengers
(iii) only with protective gears it is allowed.

Reasons –

(i) Caste discrimination – caste based occupations.
(ii) lack of alternative employment
(iii) Coercision by upper caste members
(iv) Government departments conti-

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mining it – eg. Railways

(v) Lack of administrative and political will.

(vi) loopholes in MS Act – doesn't propose complete ban on human intervention in cleaning.

what can be done?

(i) Change in MS Act – Provision for complete mechanisation of manual scavenging.

(ii) Innovations by public, private entities to evolve such technology suitable for India.

(iii) Proper rehabilitation, employment (alternative)

(iv) monitoring by organisations like Safai Karmachari Andolan.

(v) Building toilets with septic tanks under SBM

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7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? (150 words) 10

Soil liquefaction refers to the process of movement of soil after events like earthquake

Soil liquefaction
→ wet soil unstable
→ movement of soil

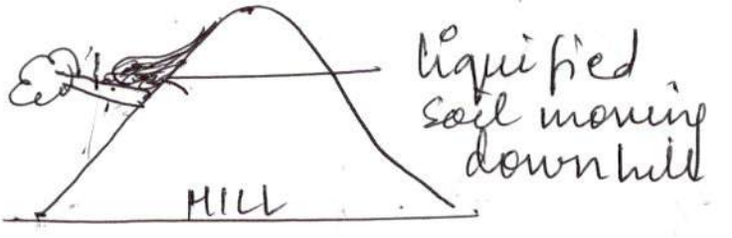

Fig: soil liquefaction.

Seismic events
(i) → make land unstable
(ii) → sudden shaking, leads to liquefaction of soil
(iii) → loss of life and property

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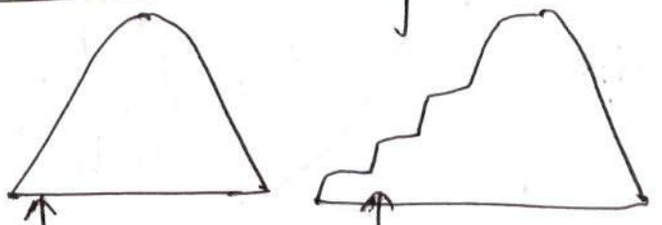
Preventive steps

1. Hazard mapping - of vulnerable areas
2. Early warning dissemination system
3. afforestation, so that soil is not loose.
4. no construction in hazard areas.
5. contour bunding can be done



no contour bunding -

bunding slows down soil liquefaction

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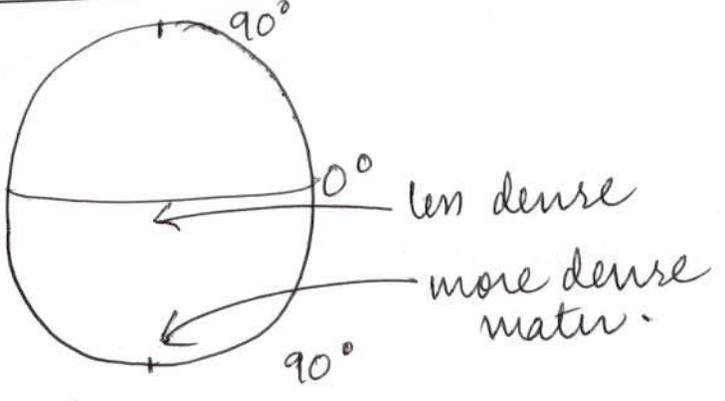
8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

Density of ocean water refers to mass of solid, per in a particular volume of ocean water.

Factors

(I) Mixing of fresh water — [Snow, Rainfall]
(II) Temperature — rate of evaporation
(III) Constancy of winds
(IV) Enclosure of land
(V) Presence of currents

→ Latitudinal distribution



→ Seasonal changes

· Summer – density increases as evaporation of water increases and vice versa in winter

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Rainy - density decreases, as mixing of fresh water.

Ocean Currents

move from less dense to more dense oceanic area.

eg. current from Atlantic Ocean into ~~deser~~ denser Mediterranean Sea.

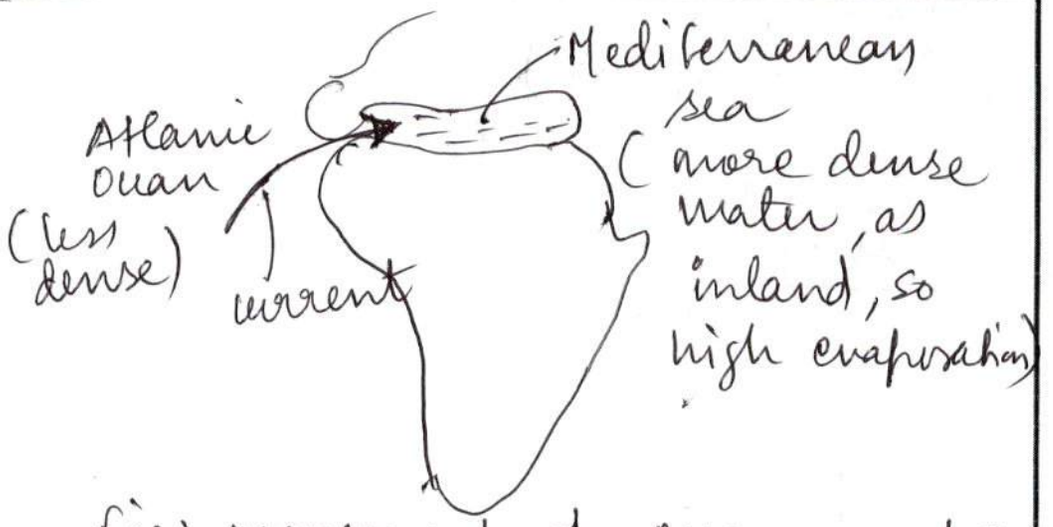

fig: movement of ocean current.

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9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

Seismic waves are waves generated in earth's interior in processes like earthquakes. they have improved condustanding of earth's interior.

P waves

(i) move fastest
(ii) pass through solid, liquid
(iii) variation in speed indicates density of material inside.
(iv) fastest in core region – so core region densest.

S waves

(i) less fast than P waves
(ii) Only passes through solid.
(iii) tells about liquid / fluid region, when doesn't pass through it – of the – aesthenosphere.

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L waves

- most destructive wave
- is surface wave
- has characteristic of P, S waves

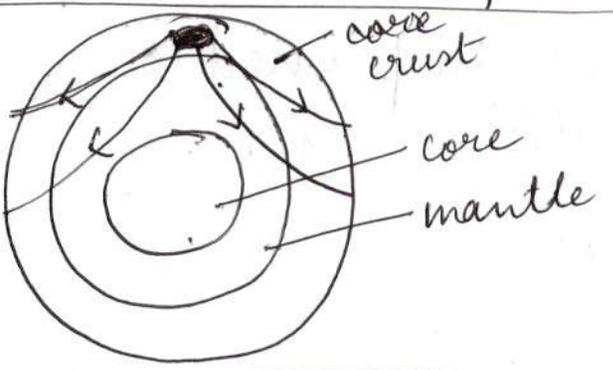

Fig: propagation of P wave

Cip

- Information on density, temperature of interior
- magnetic property known
- helps in earthquake detection.

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10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) **10**

Nuclear power plants are important source of energy.

Location factors

1. Nearness to water body - as it needs cooling, so coastal location is preferred - eg. Kadankulam
2. Safety from natural disasters - not built in unstable terrain like in near Himalayas
3. Raw material - is imported so not necessarily near raw material source
4. Demand region - near electricity demand region eg - Naroda near Delhi.
5. Skilled manpower need to operate it - they are mobile.
6. Technology must be available.

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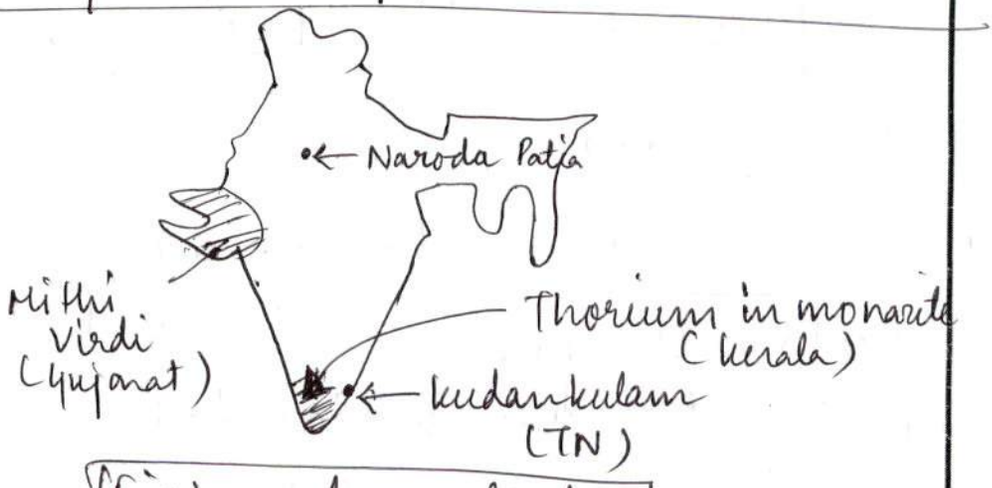
(7) generally less populated area – eg. Mithi Virdi, to save people if any leak happens.



[Fig: nuclear plants]

Difficulty in using thorium

(I) Technology is not available in India

(II) Is possible in 3rd stage of nuclear cycle.

Thus, nuclear power plants location is decided by multiple factors.

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11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. (250 words) **15**

Temples in South India reflected the culture, traditions of South India as well as borrowings from other parts.

Pallavas

① Rock cut structures - like in Mahabalipuram, were the earliest temples

② Patron - Mahendravarman, known as Chitakarapuli (tiger among artists) and other kings

③ Material - sand stone

④ Features - (i) intricate carving
(ii) use of Rathas
(iii) descent of Ganges - use of natural cleft in rock
(iv) humorous element - cat imitating a Yogi.

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⑤ Structural temples, built at a later stage in Kanchipuram.

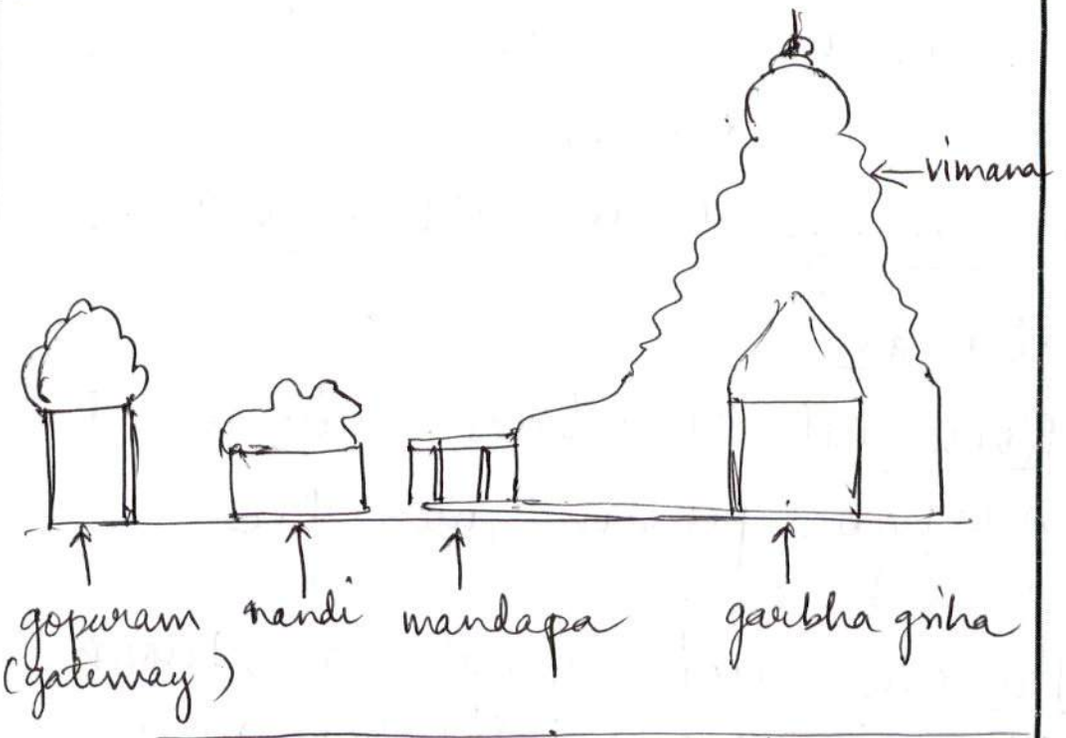

Fig: South Indian temple – DRAVIDA

Cholas

① Built large structural temples – eg. Brihadeswara temple.

② Features –
- (i) Use of big stone at top
- (ii) Vimana very tall
- (iii) concentric layers of gopurams

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③ Patrons – Raja Raja Chola
– Rajendra ~~Chola~~ Chola

Significance
- richness of rulers,
- centre of economic, cultural development
- dances like Bharatnatyam evolved in temples

Thus, the temples of South India showcase the rich history and culture of the area.

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12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) **15**

Though the three leaders wanted to achieve 1 aim — that is independence, their ways to achieve it differed.

This is reflected in their stance towards India's response to World war II.

Gandhi

(I) viewed war against imperialism as just.

(II) wanted co-operation with British, if they promise independence after WW 2.

(III) did not want to trouble British ~~by~~ launching any large scale movement

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(iv) moral protest - preached 'Co-operation with Britishers is wrong' during Individual Satyagraha during WW2.

Nehru

(i) viewed war against imperialism as just.

(ii) wanted 'Purna Swaraj' for India.

(iii) but, opted 'moral protest' by becoming an Individual Satyagrahi.

Bose

(i) was pragmatic

(ii) felt India must take advantage of weak position of British.

(iii) preferred armed struggle against British - his Azad Hind Fauz aimed to free India.

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(iv) felt mass scale movement must be launched in India, but Gandhi was not willing for it.

Thus, the three leaders differed in their responses.

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13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) **15**

Vernacular press refers to Indian language press that played important role during freedom struggle.

Role it played

① Nationalism was spread through newspapers like Kesari of Tilak.

② Political consciousness — "We the Indian people" — raised in people.

③ Library movements — helped illiterate to know about events eg. during Home Rule Movement.

④ Criticism of British — during Delhi Durbar (1877), when famine led to weak response from State.

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(5) Intellentsia communicated to people through it.
eg. Moderate leader S. Bannerjee was an editor.

(6) English language newspapers mostly toed government line, it talked about genuine grievances of people.

→ Suppression Attempts

(1) Vernacular Press Act Passed by Lytton, to gag vernacular press -
(i) Seizure of press
(ii) Censorship
(iii) discriminated towards vernacular press.

→ Metcalfe Act - He removed restrictions on press.

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Resistance by vernacular press :-

(i) Amrit Bazar Patrika turned into English newspaper overnight to against Vernacular Press Act's restrictions.

(ii) Revolutionary press like Yugantar, continued underground

(iii) English language press by Indians formed.
Eg Hindu by G. Subramaniya Iyer

Thus, press in vernacular languages resisted attempts of British to suppress their voice.

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14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) **15**

Assam Accord of 1985, is the reason behind the present ongoing National Register of Citizens (NRC) exercise in Assam.

Assam Movement (1970s, 1980s)

① Original inhabitants of Assam - Assamese led it.

② demanded identification and deportation of illegal migrants in the state.

③ claimed cultural, economic, political dominance and identity of Assamese people, at threat due to migrants.

④ led to Assam Accord (1985)

Assam Accord

① Migrants who came before

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1971, to not be given voting rights for 10 years, but after it.

(2) Earlier coming migrants to be given citizenship.

(3) NRC to be conducted to deport illegal migrants.

(4) amendment to Citizenship law for the same.

Significance

(i) Current unrest in Assam due to non implementation of Accord.

(ii) Politicization, AGP came to power.

(iii) Current NRC exercise, to implement it.

In this context, Upen Hazarika Panel has

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highlighted the ~~imp~~ illegal immigration from Bangladesh.

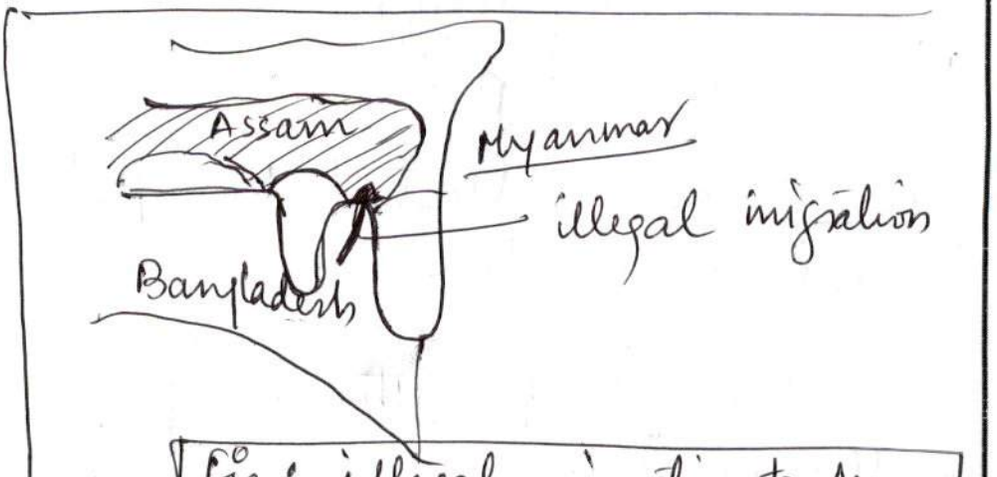

Fig: illegal migration to Assam

It suggested to not provide land rights to migrants.

However, the Accord needs to be seen in light ~~to~~ of the rights of the people involved, so that the instability in the region is addressed.

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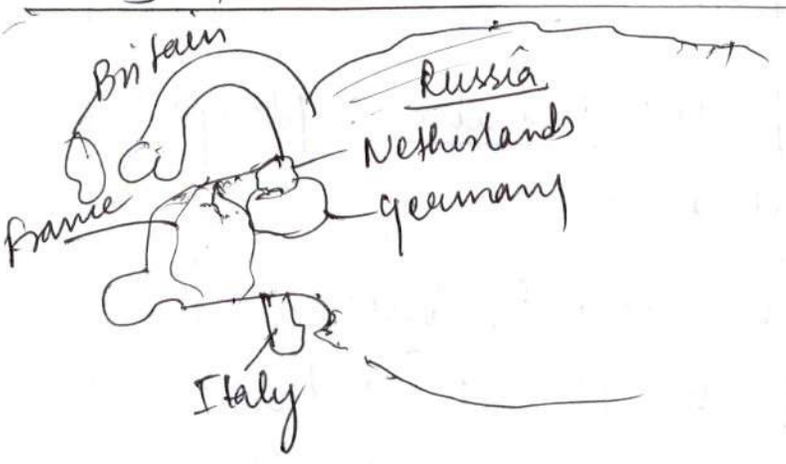
15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) **15**

Nation states and nationalism emerged in Europe after capitalism emerged. Also many factors were behind this.



[Fig: Nation states in Europe]

Diverse Processes

(1) Napoleanic wars – Napolean unified hitherto separate localities into one country, creating aspirations for unity. eg. Italy.

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(2) Congress of Vienna - In which Matterneich planned to solve "balance of power" issue, after Napolean's death. It led to creation of buffer states like - Netherlands.

(3) Treaty of westphalia - played important role.

(4) Capitalism led to increased wealth of merchants, who supported monarchs, who then strengthened their states.

(5) leaders like Bismarck in germany used 'Blood and Iron Policy' for unification.

(6) Mass education in 19th CE led to common language

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and helped in unifying people.

(7) Colonialism and Imperialism led to leaders ~~resto~~ resorting to 'nationalism' to annex more and more states.

Fallout this
- World war 1, 2
- rise of absolutists
- rise of Hitler, Mussolini

Thus, nation and nationalism emerged out of diverse factors prevailing at that period.

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16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) **15**

More than 90% of people undergoing family planning in the country are females. This shows uneven burden on them.

Why uneven burden?

1. Misinformation - that it would negatively effect 'masculinity' of males.
2. Patriarchy - If one is to undergo family planning between husband and wife, generally wife has to undergo the process → male doesn't take 'risk'
3. Target approach → Workers on ground convince women somehow to fulfill target.
4. Lure of incentives → as many are poor
5. Emergency experience - when men were coerced to family planning has left a bitter experience.

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What can be done ?

(I) Education and Awareness - that family planning is no risk to "masculinity".

(II) Use of male workers like ASHA (women) to convince males

(III) Use of other methods like medicines.

(IV) Target based approach must be made more humanised

(V) DEVIKA BISWAS judgement of SC wherein, it directed -
i) no vasectomy in unsafe, unhygenic condition
ii) upholding of rights of patient. be implemented.

(VI) Post operation monitoring of patient.

(VII) Civil society participation - by publishing the doctors and patients' name online, and monitoring by civil society of any coercion.

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(viii) Complete help, if post operation complication emerges.

Thus, attitudinal change and humanistic approach by government, holds key to achieve the TFR aimed in National Population Policy (of 2.1 TFR)

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17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss. (250 words) **15**

Indian secularism is based on 'Sarva Dharm Sambhaav' (equal respect for all religions rather than on 'Dharma Nirpekshta' (complete separation between state and religion) in pure sense.

Indian secularism

① equal respect for all faiths
② freedom to profess, propagate all faiths (Art 25)
③ Religious groups have right to hold property and collective right to religion
④ Cultural rights to religious minorities (A30)
Eg → subsidy to Haj yatris and Amarnath Yatris (pilgrims)

Western secularism

① Complete separation of state and religion.
② In some countries, public display

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of religious symbols is banned
eg. France.

Why Indian Secularism is different?

① India is a deeply religious country according to Yogendra Singh, so strict separation is not possible.

② Church-State tussle, as in West, not witnessed in India.

③ Indian secularism, more as a bulwark against Communalism and Partition experience.

Merits

① Individual freedoms expanded.

④ Religious groups and identities ~~participating in and~~ deepening democracy by participating in elections, as Rajni Kothari says.

⑤ Unity of India maintained.

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Demerits

① Communal riots, violence - eg. Saharanpur
② Allegations of forced conversions.
③ Politicisation of religion.
eg. Ghar wapsi debate
Ayodhya issue

Although, there have been some challenges, Indian secularism has secured the democratic credentials of the country, leading to peace and fraternity.

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18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words) **15**

Jet streams are masses of wind flowing in upper atmosphere in a constant direction, in high speed. They are-

(i) geostrophic winds, at 90° to PGF
(ii) subject to less friction,
(iii) blow at very high speeds
(iv) originate when air masses of different characteristics meet.
(v) influence weather phenomena

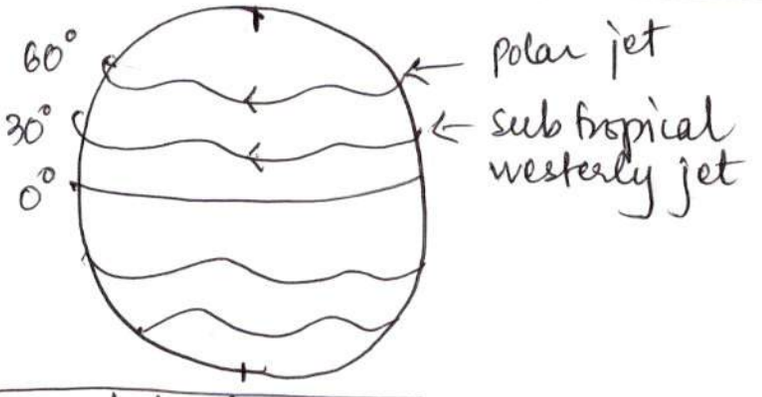

FIG: Jet streams

In India, Jet streams play important role as -

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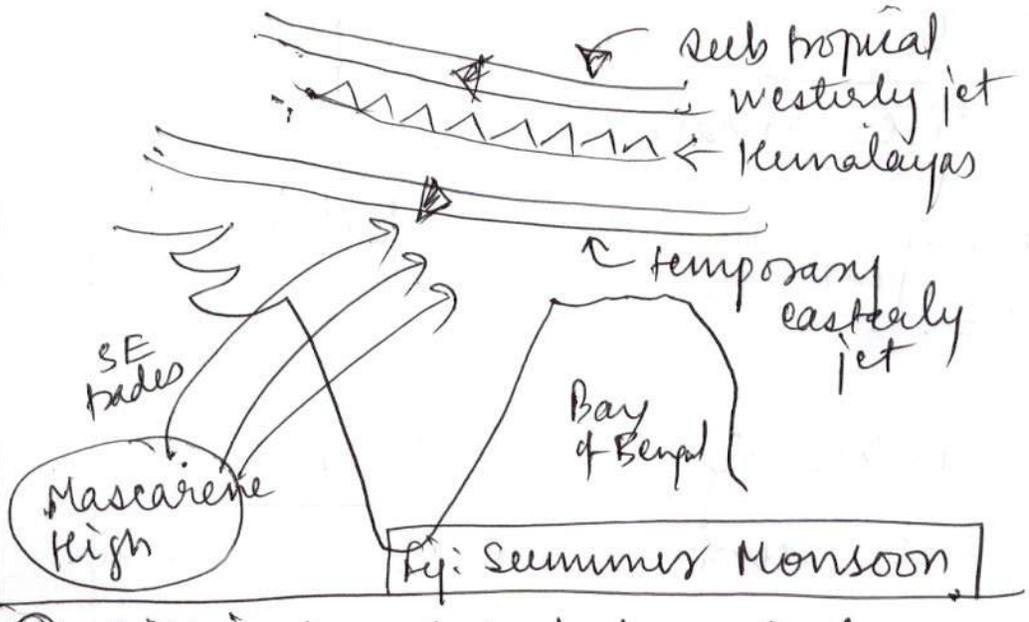

Fig: Summer Monsoon

(i) shifting of sub tropical westerly jet, northwards of Himalayas - - brings monsoon rain, as

(i) ITCZ attracts winds - SE trades

(ii) when STW Jet shifts northwards, monsoon begins.

(ii) Temporary easterly jet appears, increasing, influencing monsoon

(iii) STW Jet plays important part in attracting western

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Disturbances in winter, from mediterranean region - leading to winter rainfall in India.

(IV) Weakening of jet streams affects rainfall, weather condition.

Today, when frequency of events like El Nino is increasing, jet streams can get weakened, which affects rainfall patterns.

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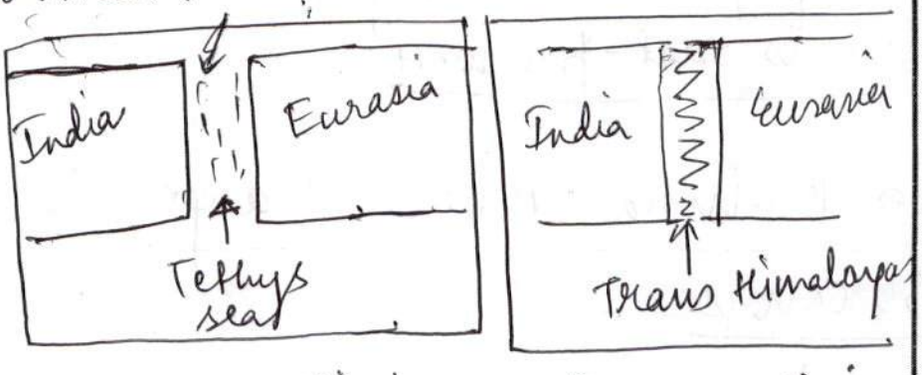
19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) **15**

Himalyas, are formed in the most recent phase of mountain building process.

Formation of Himalayas

(1) Ocean ~~Ocean~~ Continent convergence - when Indian landmass collided with Tethys sea, Trans Himalyas formed.



Before collision After Collision

(2) Continent - Continent collision when Indian and Eurasian land mass collided, Himalayas were formed.

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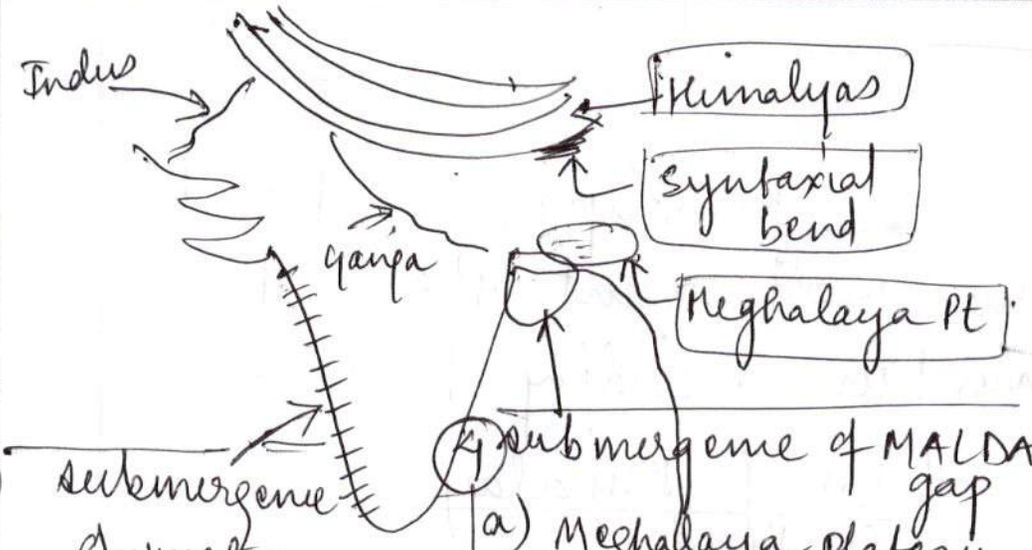

(3) submergence of western flank due to collision

a) western ghats formed
b) tilt of peninsula changes towards east from west.

(4) submergence of MALDA gap

a) Meghalaya plateau separated from peninsula

(5) Indo Brahma River Changes its course -

formation of 3 river systems

① Indus
② Ganga
③ Brahmaputra

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Why "Young and Restless" ?

(i) Himalayas are still rising in height, as mountain building continues.

(ii) Earthquakes, instability in the zone. eg- Nepal earthquake recently

(iii) Indian landmass moving, towards Eurasian landmass at 1mm/yr

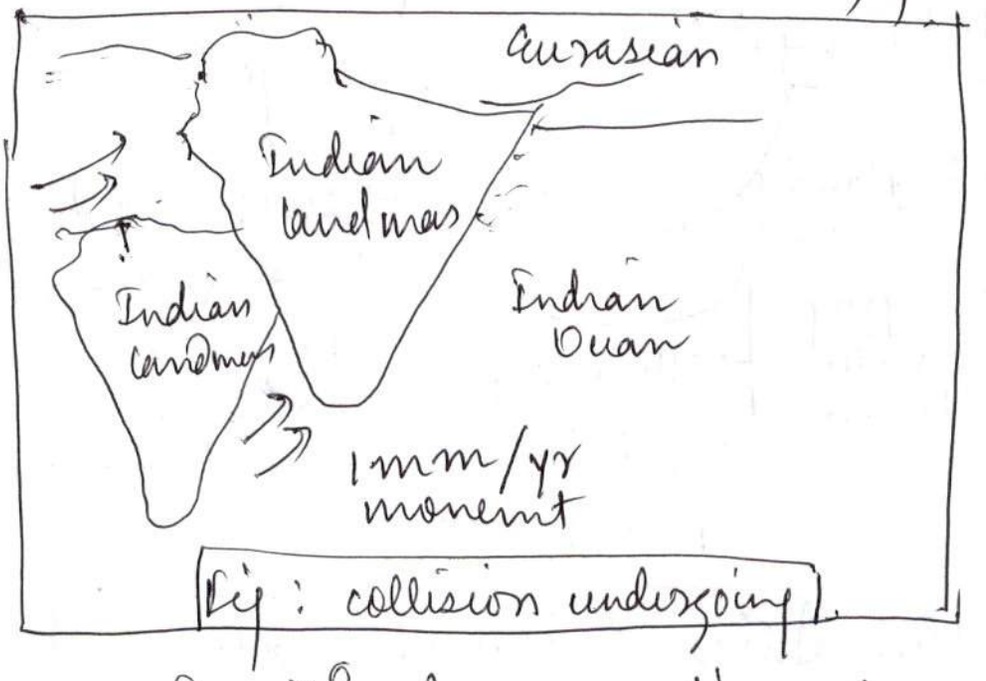

Fig: collision undergoing

As Himalyas continue to rise, this is causing phenomena of earthquakes and instability in the region

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20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) **15**

Integrated Water Resource Management refers to holistic approach to water conservation and use.

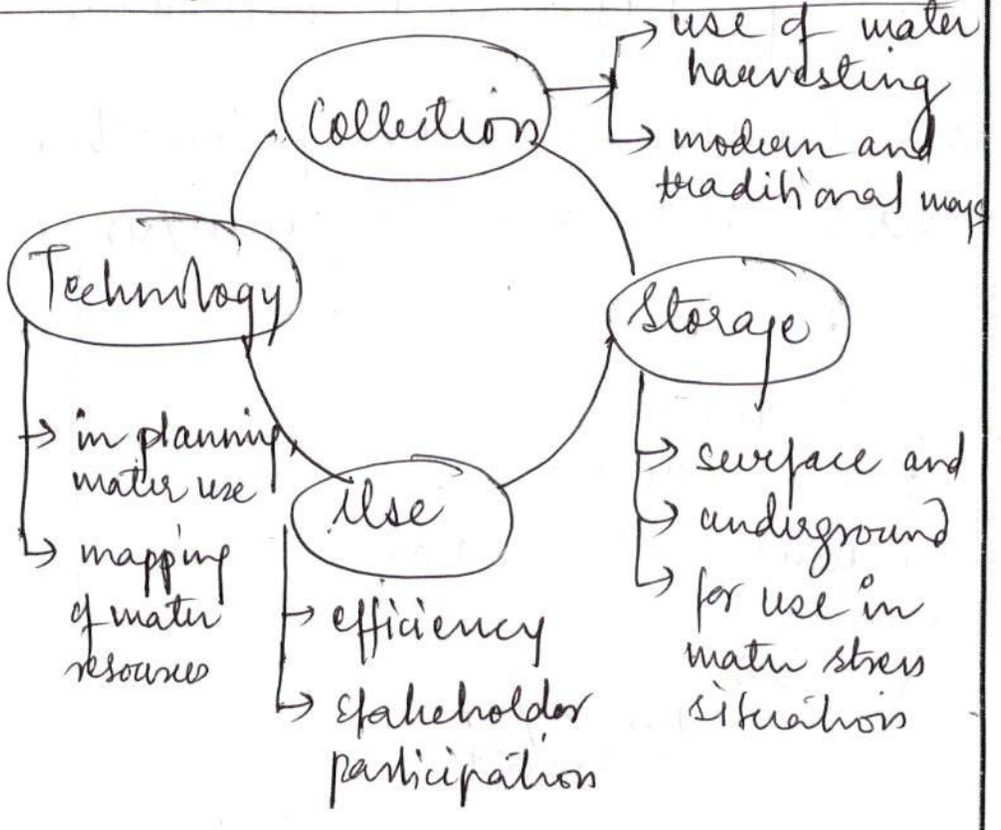

FIG: Integrated water resource management.

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Nation Water Policy, 2012

(1) shifts from earlier approach of water resource augmentation to management

(2) holistically deals with proper collection, use of water

(3) water harvesting using traditional methods and modern methods like —
Artificial ground water recharge

(4) Monitoring of water use, efficiency, stressed upon.

Mihir Shah Committee in this respect talks about amalgation of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and CWC, to create a

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single body which holistically looks after water management.

NITI Aayog's recent report, raises the importance of IWRM as acute water stress is on the anvil.